TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ENGLAND.

The American Citizen Protection Bill-Comments and Criticisms of the Press.

LONDON, July 29, 1868. The main points of the act for the protection of American citizens abroad, which was passed just be fore the adjournment of the Congress of the United States, were telegraphed to London and are published in the morning journals.

The bill is sharply and unfavorably criticised by

the English press, though its passage does not appear to excite either surprise or anger. Journals of all shades of opinion affect to consider the bill a partisan measure required by the exigencies of the vember elections. But they think this action of Con gress will not tend to promote the success of American negotiations with foreign Powers to secure by treaty the establishment of the principles of nation ality on which the bill is based.

The London Times says:—The passage of the American Citizen act will surprise no one. It was to be expected that the majority of the United States Congress would make, through such a measure as this, a direct bid for the Irish vote in the coming cliction. There is nothing in the general principle clettion. There is nothing in the general principle of the bill for England to deny or oppose. Irishmen who have taken out their naturalization papers in the United States may properly use American passports while travelling in Europe, or serve in the armies of the United States even against Great Britain. So long as their new citizenship is a bona state qualification, made in accordance with American naturalization laws, nothing can be said. The real purpose of the Fenian is protected by the new citizenship thus conferred upon him, to make war upon the Queen of England in her own realm. But here they must be treated as subjects guilty of treason; aliens and natives are on the same footing in such a case. The denial of a jury media linguae in the trial of the Jacmel packet prisoners was right, because the trial of such a case as that depended on internal, not international laws. The evidence obtained in the United States against these prisoners to prove that they were members of the Fenian Brotherhood was merely collateral. The real crime charged against these men was committed on British territory.

The London Times even accepts the rule that a naturalized citizen of the United States may come to England with impunity after plotting against the settlement of the question of the rights of naturalized citizens between the United States and European Powers. The latter may justly resent such action even while making allowance for the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election. on. There is nothing in the general principle

Premier Disraeli on the Relations with LONDON, July 29-Midnight.

The usual banquet given at the conclusion of the session of Parliament to the Ministers came off at the Mansion House this evening.

Mr. Disraell in the course of his speech touched upon the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. He said:—With regard to the subjects of misunderstanding which have much dwelt upon by the United States, every day leads to a better feeling upon them, and he expressed the opinion that their solution is near at hand. The result is only what can be expected from the mutual good sense and feeling of two great and kindred na-tions.

GOODWOOD, July 29, 1868.

The first race on the card for the second day's races to-day was for the Goodwood stakes, which was a handicap of twenty-five sovereigns each subscription, half forfeit; with one hundred sovereigns added, the second horse to receive one hundred sov ereigns out of the stakes, two miles and a half (fifty subscribers.)

The race was won by Mr. J. Johnstone's three year old br. c. Tabouret, by Rataplan, out of Multigrubs; Mr. Liucoln's three year old br. c. Ilium, by Gunboat, out of Troica, second, and Mr. Bowe's three year old The Spy, out of Victoria, third. Seventeen horses ran. The betting before the race was two to one against Tabouret, twenty-five to one against Hium and thirty to one against The Spy.

The second race for the Findon stakes of ten sovereigns each, for two-year olds, colts to carry 119 bas, fillies He libs, three-quarters of a mile (fifty-two subscribers), was won by the Duke of Newcastle's b. c. Tenedos, by Khight of St. Patrick, out of Besika; Mr. J. Johnstone's b. f. by Newminster, out of Lady Melbourne, second; Mr.Merry's ch. f. Crocus, by Thoracher, Charles and Melbourne, second; Mr.Merry's ch. f. Crocus, by Thoracher, the Company of the Co

The betting previous to the race was even on the winner, three to one against the Melbourne filly, six to one against Crocus.

Five horses ran.

The third race was for the Drawing Room stakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, ten ferfeit, with one hundred sovereigns added, for then three year olds, colds to carry 122 bs, and fillies 11s los; one mile and a marker thirty-three subscribers). Walked over by

coits to carry 122 bbs, and fillies 118 bbs, one mile and a quarter (thirty-three subscribers). Walked over by Mr. Crawford's br. c. Moslem, by Knight of St. Patrick, out of Besika, carrying five pounds extra, or 127 lbs, as winner of the 2,000 guineas.

The fourth race was a sweepstakes of three hundred sovereigns, half foricit, for three-year old fillies, carrying 122 lbs, each, one mile and a quarter (ten subscribers); walked over by Mr. Padwick's ch. Athena, by Stockwell, cut of Heroine.

The fifth race was a sweepstakes, three hundred sovereigns each, half foricit, for three year old colts, carrying 112 lbs, each, one mile and a quarter (ten subscribers), and was won by Mr. Chaplin's ch. c. St. Ronan by St. Athens, out of Eispeth; Sir F. Johnstone's b. c. Panditto, by Buccaneer, second, and the Duke of Beaufort's b. c. Heraid, by Trumpeter, out of Palin, third; the Duke of Newcastle's ch. c. Harvester, by Stockwell, out of Greta, fourth. The beating before the race was even on St. Ronan, four to one against Harvester.

No others ran.

No others ran.

The sixth race was the Goodwood Derby, twentyfive sovereigns each, fifteen forfeit, for three year old
colts, to carry 122 lbs., and filles 119 lbs., one mile
and a half (sixteen subscribers); walked over by the
Marquis of Hastings' b. f. Naivete, by Stockwell, out
of Artless.

FRANCE.

The United States Naval Suit Judgment. PARIS, July 29, 1868.

In the case of the United States vs. Armans and others judgment was to-day rendered against the plaintiffs, with costs. In its decision the court says port the case made by the United States: that the plaintiffs falled to prove that the Mesers, Arman had contracted to build vessels of war for the Southern confederation, or that the said Armans had received any moneys belonging to the government of the United States.

Close of the Legislative Session.

PARIS, July 29, 1868... The Corps Legislatif having passed the Budget and finished all the business before it, closed its session yesterday.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 29, 1868.

The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be made a duke.

RUSSIA

Alleviation of the Horrors of War.

St. Petersburg, July 29, 1868. The Emperor Alexander has called a conference of thirteen members, to meet on the 10th of August next at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of arranging the details of an international convention, pledging all the great Powers to abandon the use of explo sive bullets in time of war.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paragravan Propositions for Peace-A New

President. LONDON, July 29, 1848

The mail steamer from South America has arrived

Intelligence has been received, from Brazilian sources, that the President of Paraguay, General Lopez, had sent propositions for peace to the allied Powers through the medium of the American Minis-

Despatches had reached Rio Janeiro from Ruenos Ayres, via Montevideo, announcing that Senor Domingo F. Sarmiento, formerly Ambassador to the United States, has been elected President of the CUBA.

Exchange Quotations-Marine Intelligence. HAVANA, July 29, 1868. Exchange strong. On London, sixty days, 11% per cent premium; on New York, currency 31 1/4 discount and gold 1% premium.

The steamer Eagle, Captain Greene, has arrived from New York.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Fires on the Shores of Lake Superior-The

Weather.
TORONTO, July 29, 1868. The woods on the north shore of Lake Superior are reported to be rapidly burning up. Fires are raging through the standing pine timber with in tense rapidity. Millions of dollars' worth have already been destroyed, and millions more will be be-fore the consuming element can exhaust itself.

The weather in this neighborhood continues dry and warm. The atmosphere is so hazy that the steamers find navigation exceedingly difficult. A despatch from Montreal states that navigation on the St. Lawrence is almost suspended from the same causes.

Defeat of the Mohawk Club, of Troy-Sick of a Member.

MONTREAL, July 29, 1868. The Montreal La Crosse Club defeated the Mohawl Club, of Troy, in three straight games in less than minutes. One of the Mohawk Club is danger-ill here. Manager of the Quebec Bank, was morning in this place on a charge of

Howe's Circus Robbed by its Manager-Th Circus Company Dissolved.

KINGSTON, July 29, 1868. Mr. Hitchcock, manager of Howe's circus, cleared out with all the funds last night. A strike among the employés took place immediately afterward, re suiting in a collapse of the concern. The engage ments ahead were cancelled, and the circus goods are being shipped to the States, where they are owned

Enthusiastic Reception of General Grant and Party at Omaba.

Sr. Louis, July 29, 1868.
On the arrival of General Grant and party at Omana yesterday morning they were received by a large concourse of people, who escorted them through the town to the headquarters of the Grant Club, where they ascended the platform and were introduced to the people amid defeaning cheers, firing of cannon, &c. Subsequently they had a general ,handshaking and were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

Generals Grapt and Sheridan at St. Joseph-Their Reception.

Last night Generals Grant and Sheridan arrived, on their journey to the Rocky Mountains at St. Joseph. On their presence being made known a large concourse of citizens gathered at and escorted them from the depot to the Pacific House, where they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, music and a salute of cannon. Colonel Harbim delivered an address of welcome, after which the Generals were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic and the citizens generally

Arrival of General Grant and Party a Macon, Mo.

Sr. Louis, July 29, 1868. Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan arrived at Macon to-day. They were received in an enthusias tic manner by nearly all the people of the town. The party were introduced to the crowd and returned thanks, after which they lett on a special train for St. Louis, where they will arrive in night.

ALABAMA.

A Bill to Punish Ku-Kluxism-Selection of

Electors. MONTGOMERY, July 29, 1868. The discussion of a bill to punish as a misdemeanor by fine and imprisonment, or both, upon conviction, connection with or membership in the secret political and revolutionary organization known as the Ku cal and revolutionary organization known as the Ku Kinx Klan, occupied the Senate during the greater part of the morning session to-day. It was reierred to a committee for amendment.

In the House the extreme men are trying to bring up the Common Carrier bill. The matter is before a cancus and will be acted on in a day or so.

The disability question and the selection of electors by the State Legislature will likely be acted on in cancus to-night.

caucus to-night.

The legislation is almost entirely of a local character.

It has been raining slightly all night and during to-day.

GEORGIA.

The United States Senators Elect-Joshun Hill and H. V. Miller-Public Satisfaction of the Result.

ATLANTA, July 29, 1863. On the convening of both houses of the Legislature to-day to choose by joint ballot United States Senaors, the choice fell on Joshua Hitt and H. V. Miller. The balloting was as follows:-For the long term, Joshua Hill received 110 votes and Mr. Brown 94 votes. For the short term, H. V. Miller received 119 votes and Mr. Blodgett 73 votes; scattering, 20. On the vote being made known a feeling of satisfac

119 votes and Mr. Blodgett 73 votes; scattering, 20. On the vote being made known a feeling of satisfaction expressed itself in the community, and the names of the new Senators were received with eneers. In the galieries, on the result of the balloting being declared, much confusion, for some reason, was manifested, and the lobbles were by order of the presiding officer cleared. Messrs. Hill and Miller are democrats, and their unexpected election by a Legislature so pronouncedly radical as is the present one has taken our people by surprise, and the rejoicing among democrats is consequently great.

Joshua Hill is a native of South Carolina. He was born in Abbeville district on the 10th of January, 1812. He was a member of the Thirty-fith Congress from this State and was one of the Committee on Public Lands. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and served on the Committee on Public Lands. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and served on the Committee on Prefign Relations of the Honse. Mr. Hill did not, however, long hold his seat in that body. In Pebriary, 1861, with the other delegates from Georgia, he withdrew and returned to his constituents. He did not, however, take any part in the rebellion. President Johnson, in 1830, appointed him Collector of the Port of Savamanh, which office he held contrary to the wishes of his friends, who could not wholly persuade themselves that the rebellion had closed with the surrender of Lee and the capture of Jeff Davis. In consequence of his accepting office under the general government he suffered in popularity for a time. His election to the Senate of the United States proves that he acted wisely.

His colleague, Mr. Miller, is not known outside of Georgia as a politician or as a man of any experience in statesmanship. Mr. Miller never held a seat in Congress, and his selection to the place of Senator is pretty positive proof that his qualifications are not of a secondary order.

Democratic Rejoicings Over the Election of United States Senators-Atlanta Illumi-

The democrats of this city held a grand demonstra tion to-night over the election of Messrs. Hill and Miller to the Senate of the United States. The town is splendidly illuminated. There was an immense gathering in front of the United States Hotel and the concourse were addressed by several speakers. Mr. Miller came out in a fine speech for Seymour and Blair, constitutional liberty and the Union. General Gordon delivered a splendid oration, appealing to the people to stand by their country, the Union and constitution as handed down by Washington and the heroes of Valley Forge, Yorktown and Monmouth. He paid a splendid tribute to Seymour as a pure and most gifted statesman of the country and Blair as the people's soldier, who at the close of the war laid his sword a sacrifice on the altar of civil law. He lauded the democratic platform adopted at New York as broadly catholic in principle and Christian in spirit.

It is understood that Mr. Hill will steer clear of parti s, using his influence for the best interests of the country. gathering in front of the United States Hotel and the

Heavy Rains-Verdict of Guilty of Marder Against Police Officers.
Augusta, July 29, 1868.

Heavy rains have been falling here for several

The remains of Cornelius Redd, who was killed by the police last night, were interred this afternoon They were followed to the grave by a large process sion of citizens and firemen. It is understood that the coroner's jury have found a verdict of "guilty of murder" against the police officers. An indignation meeting will be held to-morrow to protest against the present municipal government.

The election of Joshua Hill and Mr. Miller to the
United States Senate is the cause of much congratu-

Killed by Lightning. SAVANNAH, July 29, 1808.

The heaviest thunder storm known for years passed over this city this morning. One child was killed, some buildings struck and other damage done. Light rains continued throughout the day, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Franklin J. Moses Elected Chief Justice-The

COLUMBIA, July 29, 1868. In the Legislature to-day, in joint ballot, the father of the Speaker of the House, Franklin J. Moses, was elected Chief Justice, over D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney at Charleston. The election of two associate justices will take

VIRGINIA.

General Stoneman-The Oath Under Fourteenth Amendment-The Coming Elec-

General Stoneman has gone to Washington. All parties are looking to his return for a solution of the question whether all offices in the State are to be cleared of the incumbents who cannot take the oath under the new fourteenth article. The date of the coming election in Virginia is also expected to be decided when he returns.

TENNESSEE.

A Bill to Provide for the Funding of the State Debt-The Disfranchised Citizens.

The Senate to-day, by resolution, unanin pressed the inability of the State to provide for the payment of the interest due on the State debt, and passed a bill which provives for the funding of both the principal and interest, due and to become due in three years, in thirty year bonds, bearing six per cent interest, payable at Nashville.

In the House a bill to abolish the Financial Board

In the House a bit to aboush the Financial Board was passed unanimously. In the Senate a resolution was offered to raise a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and ask him to recommend the removal of political disabi-lities from the disfranchised citizens of Tennessee.

INDIANA.

Reception of Senator Morton at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29, 1868. The demonstration to-night by the republicans, in consequence of of the return of Senator Morton, was the largest and finest that ever occurred here. Delethe largest and finest that ever occurred here. Delegations from forty republican associations including the State and city officials went to Centreville, the Senator's former home this morning and escorted him to the city. At all points along the route when the train stopped large crowds were assembled, who greeted him with entusiastite cheers. He made short speeches at Cambridge, Dublin and Knightstown. On his arrival here a torchight procession of the "fighting boys in blue," over a mile in length, formed and escorted him through the principal streets to the Court House square, when the reception speech was made by A. G. Porter, ex-member of Congress, to which Senator Morton replied as follows:—

I am wholly unable to-nght to attempt a response.

Senator Morton replied as follows:—
I am wholly unable to-nght to attempt a response. I can only thank you from my heart for this kindness. I cannot find words to express my feelings. I must not, dare not attempt referring to the position of things to-day and the duties that now press upon us all without attempting to bring to your comprehension the vast sacrifices that have been made. It is enough for us to understand that all we have suffered and lost will be in vain if we shall at the forthcoming election place the power of this nation in the hands of its enemies, against whom we have been contending since the beginning of the rebellion. It is still the same contest.

ILLINOIS.

Arrival of Speaker Colfax at Chicago.

Speaker Colfax arrived in this city at eight o'clock this evening. He was met at the depot by a number of citizens and escorted to the residence of Lieuten ant Governor Ross. At ten o'clock, in response to a serenade, he appeared on the balcony, where he was welcomed by Mayor Rice in a brief speech. Mr. Coffax spoke about twenty minutes, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He leaves here to-morrow for South Bend.

A National Temperance Convention-Recep-

tion of Delegates. A large number of delegates to the National Temperance Convention held here to-day arrived last night. The representatives of temperance organizations in other States were received at a public meet ing, but moderately attended, however, yesterday evening, and addresses were made by the G. W. G. T. of Ohio, De Wolf, and by Messrs. Orne and Berry, of Massachusetts, and General Neal Dow, of Maine

To-day the Convention met at the First Presbyte rian church, and was at ten o'clock called to crder by John Stearns, of New York, who nominated John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, as temporary chalrman, Prayer was then offered by Rev. John Fulton, of Cleveland. On motion, Rev. J. B. Dunn, of New York; J. A. Spence, of Ohio; Rev. C. W. Dennis, of Maryland; Rev. J. A. Farr, of Albany, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Chirk, of Allegheny, Pa., and Rev. E. H. Pratt, of Connecticut, were appointed as temporary secretaries. A committee was appointed to examine credentials, and also a committee on Permanent Organization, While these committees were deliberating the Convention was addressed by General Neal Dow and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following:—President, W. E. Dodge, of New York, and quite a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention then took a recess until half-past two o'clock this afternoon. rian church, and was at ten o'clock called to order

noon.

In the afternoon committees on finance, business and resolutions were appointed.

There was an immense supply of resolutions, which were submitted without debate. Some of

There was an immense supply of resolutions, which were submitted without debate. Some of them were very extravagant. One characterized the sellers of liquor as worse than murderers and highwaymen and thought they should be treated accordingly. Its author was Mr. Nicholas, of Philadelphia. Then followed five minute speeches from the delegates in regard to the state of affairs in their localities.

In the evening there was a welcome address by the Rev. Wm. Walcott, of this city; speeches from President Dodge, of New York; Dr. Jewett, of Connecticut; Mr. McPhestors, of Washington, and Neai Dow, of Maine, followed. Dow classed the liquor dealers with murderers and garroters and incendiaries, and he thought the law should thus view them.

them.

The Convention then adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Oil Explosion in Cleveland. CLEVELAND July 99, 1888.

A still in Parker's oil refinery exploded last night, killing one man and severely injuring two other per sons. The premises were burned. The loss is esti-mated at \$10,000. The Diamond oil works were slightly damaged, but the fire in that establishment was fortunately extinguished in time to save the

PENNSYL VANIA.

Assual Commencement of Lafayette College EASTON, July 29, 1868. The thirty-third annual commencement of Lafayette

College was held to-day. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on James C. Hipburn, missionary in Japan; the degree of Ph. D. upon R. W. Raymond, editor of the Journal of Mining. No degrees in Divinity were conferred. The valedictory was spoken by Mr. A. B. Howeli, of New Jersey. The address before the literary societies was delivered by Galusha A. Grow, ex-speaker of Congress. Governor Pollock presided at the Alumni dinner.

Terrific Oil Explosion in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, July 29, 1868. A terrific explosion of oil occurred last night at the Album Oil Works of Lafferty & Waring, about three miles from this city, resulting in the death of a young man named James Gonigle and the fatal injury prob man named James Gonigle and the fatal injury probably of Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors. The still man is missing and is supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by a ping in the bottom of one of the tanks being loose. The oil running out caught fire from the furnaces, and communicating with eight other tanks caused a terrible explosion. The works are entirely destroyed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Destructive Fire at Boston-Loss 890,000 BOSTON, July 29, 1868.

About eight o'clock this evening a fire occurred in a large marble front building, No. 42 Summer street which destroyed property to the value of about \$90,000. The sufferers are Lewis, Brown & Co., loss about \$25,000; Porter Brothers, about \$5,000, and Lewis & Coben, about \$25,000. All of these firms are believed to be fully insured.

CALIFORNIA.

The Markets-Arrival of the Steamship Re-SAN FRANCISCO, July 28, 1988.

New flour is quoted at \$6 a \$6 75 and old at \$6 a \$7 25. Choice wheat for shipping, \$1 50 a \$1 86.
Legal tenders, 70c.
The United States steamer Resaca, from Mazatlan by the way of La Paz, and the opposition steamer from Panama, arrived this merges. The Resaca brings \$132.000 in treasure.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868.

The New Whiskey Tax Law.

The Secretary of the Treasury regards the new law for the collection of the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco as in many respects an improvement on the old law. The reduction of the tax on whiskey, he thinks, will result in yielding an increased revenue to the government and at the same time prove a thorough preventive to a great extent of fraud. The machinery for collecting the tax in one instance meets with decided objection both from the Presiden and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is that portion of it which relates to the appointment of twenty-five supervisors upon the nomination of the Commisoner of Internal Revenue. These officers are to be recommended by the Commissioner and appointed of the President, and without the advice and consent of the Senate. The law gives them a sort of roving commission and confers upon them power over all the revenue officers of the State. The fact that these supervisors receiving their appointment in effect from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is merely the head of a bureau, should supersede in their authority that of the other revenue officers, who receive their appointment directly from the President and have to be confirmed by the Senate, is, in the opinion of both President Johnson and Sec retary McCulloch, a stretch of power not warranted by the constitution. This was Mr. Johnson's princi pal objection to the bill and the reason why he signed it under protest. At one time he con-templated vetoing it, and he would have done so had Secretary of the Treasury insisted upon it. Mr. McCulloch, however, looked upon the bill, with this exception, as so much of an improvement upon the old law that he did not wish to throw obstacles in its way. The intention of the radicals evidently was to take as much power as possible out of the hands of the President and confer it upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, making the Secretary of the Treasury a party to the transaction by way of covering up their real design. As the law stands the Commissioner is the real power, for the Secretary of the Treasury cannot appoint a supervisor except upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. These supervisors, having a large number of persons employed under them, and being them-selves entrusted with extraordinary powers, will exercise a vast influence. Should Mr. Rollins retain his place of course the supervisors will all be radicals, and they will be expected to work for the suc cess of the radical party. This, after all, seems to have been the real motive of the radicals in Congress for the creation of this new officer in the Revenue Congressional Sympathy for the Cretans-The

Turkish Minister Indifferent.

The statement that the Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, had expressed dissatisfaction at the action of Congress in passing a resolution of sympathy with the Cretans, seems to be without foundation. ascertained from a reliable source that he has expressed no opinion whatever upon the subject, and would not be in good taste for him to do so in the absence of any instructions from his government. As the contest between the Cretans and the Turks is practically ended, the Turkish Minister does not re gard the action of Congress as either significant or important, and he does not think it will either help the Cretans or give offence to the Turkish govern

servative Republicans.
It is stated that the conservative republicans, such s Senators Henderson and Fowler and Representa tive Cary, will advise the President against doing anything which would give the radicals an opportunity to impeach him in September. They will, it is said, oppose the appointment of an ad interim Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Rollins, except the latter should absolutely resign without any conditions. They take this view, not so much because they believe Rollins has the right to stipulate about his resignation, as because they do not want to give the radicals a chance to carry out their cherished idea of impeachment.

The Freedmen's Bureau. nomical spell is about coming over that expensive piece of national furniture called the Freedmen's Bureau. It is understood that a large reduc ion of cierical force will be made at once. The asylum at the Freedmen's village near this city ha been broken up and the inmates sent elsewhere. Arkansas have also been discharged.

General Howard has written a letter to Brevet Brigadier General Brooks, Assistant Commissioner for Maryland, directing the operations of the Bureau in that State, excepting the educational work and the payment of bounties as provided by law, be dis-continued on and after the 10th of next month. The educational work and bounty payments will be under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of the District of Columbia and West Virginia. Major C. Von Schnack and E. H. Montieth, disbursing officer, will report to the said Assistant Commissioner. The other officers of the army will be relieved and report to their respective commanders, and all other officers, agents and clerks now on duty under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner

of Maryland will be discharged. The Conversion of Seven-Thirtles The following was issued this afternoon:-

The following was issued this atternoon:—

TREASURY DEPARTAINENT, July 29, 1868.
Holders of seven-thirty Treasury notes failing due
July 15, 1868, are notified that the time for the conversion of these notes into five-twenty bonds will
case on the 1st day of August next. Those desiring
to have their notes converted should address them
to the Secretary of the Treasury and deliver them to
the express or place them in the mail on or before
that day.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.
Uncalled for Interest on Government Bonds.
The avoid of uncalled for interest cored by the

The amount of uncalled for interest owed by the government on United States bonds amounts to over Treasurer of the United States. Arrangements will be made to acquaint the parties interested of the fact in order to effect a discharge of this public obli-

The National Banks. Deputy and Acting Comptroller Knox has published an abstract of the quarterly reports of all the national banks. In lieu of the abstract dated July 23. from which the reports of forty-four banks were inadvertently omitted. The resources in the aggre-gate are stated at \$1,571.317,136, including the following items:-United States bonds to secure circulation about \$339,333,333; United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits, \$38,000,000; \$20,000,000; specie, upwards of \$21,000,000; com pound interest notes, \$19,741,000; three per cent cer-

Several of the Western national banks have recently been called upon for an increase of their securities, which has become requisite on account of an in-creased amount of public deposits. In all instances these banks have complied with the order.

The First National Bank of Charleston, Ill., has voluntarily ceased to be government depository.

Sefor Don Mariano Sanchez Fontecella, Chargé 'Affaires of Chile in this country, leaves here tomorrow for New York city and Ningara Falls, to be absent for about six weeks. Señor Caviasco will be acting Charge d'Affaires during the absence of Fonte-

Senor Gutierrez, Costa Rican Minister will also leave here on a summer tour in a few days. Reduction of the Cierical Force in the Adjutant

General's Office.

The force in the Adjutant General's Office has been educed to the extent of fifty or sixty clerks, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary ap propriation of money for their employment. Naval Order.
Captain J. C. Williamson, of the United States
Navy, has been ordered to duty at the Boston Navy

MORE REAL ESTATE SPECULATIONS.

Secretary Seward Offered a Naval Station in Asin—Price Five Hundred Thousand Dol-lars—Proposed Treaties With Sundry Ma-lay Rajaha—The White Chief Mustapha Moreno-Interesting Details of the Move-ment-Seward in Favor of It. WASHINGTON, July 28, 1808.

Secretary Seward's real estate speculations, it

received to-day it would appear that the eye of the sage of Auburn is upon a nice little island, situated exactly where I am not at liberty to state, though I am fully posted as to its geographical position. The object of the new purchase is to secure a naval station somewhere in the East, to be thus in a position to compete with European nations in their com land, France, Holland and Spain and other Euro pean countries bave important possessions in Asia, but none of them has established a system of gov-ernmet suitable to the peculiar people, and, indeed, in most instances abhorrent to their religious and expending millions in the effort to conquer, find mselves without the sympathy of the inhabitants of these subjected territories, and without the slightest prospect of gaining it. Should free America extend her civilizing influence to the East, and by fair purchase and treaty stipulations gain a foothold in regions heretofore monopolized by European colonization, it is thought she would be welcomed with open arms by the nations of far distant Asia, and take the first step towards crippling the predominating influence of England and France in that

spent fifteen years among the different peoples and countries of Asia, who speaks their languages, under-stands their customs and possesses their confidence to the fullest degree, has come to this country, and in an official communication to the Secretary or State has proferred his valuable services to the United state has profered his valuable services to the United States.

In this communication he claims to have discovered a little island, in February, 1862, inhabited by a tribe of Malays, and never before trodden by the foot of white man. He landed on the Island in a little dingey, and took possession of it in his own name, was welcomed by the inhabitants and chosen their chief under the name of Footee Tunn Mustapha, which in the Maiay language means "The White Chief Mustapha," Señor Moreno dwelt with the natives for some time and promised them to put the island in the possession of the United States, on condition that the latter should protect them from molestation by all other Maiay tribes, as well as from European invasion. Moreno now offers to sell this to our government for \$500,000, a very insignificant sum, if the island be what it is pictured, abounding in all the productions familiar to spice islands, and well adapted for an American mayal station.

The inhabitants of this island number altogether only a few hundreds, and are said to be extremely indolent, sleeping about twenty out of the twenty-four hours each day, living in little bamboo houses, and supporting themselves mainly by fishing and eating the fruits and other productions of the soil

Filled with the idea that Providence has reserved

for America this enviable glory, Señor Cesare Moreno, a renowned traveller in the East, who has

and supporting themselves mainly by fishing and eating the fruits and other productions of the soil. They are small in stature and harmless in disposi-

The White Chief Mustapha Moreno not only offers this island to our government, but volunteers to exert the powerful influence he has over the rajahs of several other Malay Islands to effect an advan tageous treaty with the United States, whereby the latter would obtain privileges greater than those enof several other Many Islands to effect an advantageous treaty with the United States, whereby the latter would obtain privileges greater than those enjoyed by any European nation. He represents that he has conversed with several of those native chiefs, and that they have all expressed themselves ready to negotiate with our government on the most favorable terms, with the understanding that in exchange for territory for naval stations and for privileges to trade and develop the resources of these unknown countries the United States should guarantee to protect the rajahs and their people against the tyranny of surrounding tribes as well as of Europeans.

By a treaty like this, important at the same time in its political effect, America would gain possession of highly cultivated districts abounding in coffee, sugar, pepper, cunnamon, cloves, nutmegs, tobacco, taploca, rice, gutta percha, opium, indigo, cocoanuts, several varieties of fruits, besides buffaloes, horses, hogs, sheep, goats and deer. It is also said that gold and tin are found there in considerable quantities.

The religion of the people of these places is Moham.

horses, hogs, sheep, goats and deer. It is also said that gold and tin are found there in considerable quantities.

The religion of the people of these places is Mohammedan, and the rajahs are more of religious than political rulers. They have no laws nor soldiers, and seidom have use for either.

In order to cultivate the plantations he thinks it would be necessary to introduce Chinese coolles, as at Singapore, Batavia and Salgoon, because they are the most skilful and industrious people of Asia. Mr. Moreno in his report remarks as follows:—With the English possession of Pegu and Burman on the west, and the French in Cochin China on the south, the political existence of the kingdom of Siam under a native rule is rendered almost an impossibility. The kingdom of Siam is rich and fertile. The river Menam—meaning the mother of water—is navigable for large vessels as far up as Bangkok, the capital. Rice and sugar cane are chiefly cultivated."

The United States have a line of steamers—the pride of New York—from San Francisco to Japan and China, touching at the Sandwich Islands. Their commerce and traders are increasing in those countries. Their superb sea and river steamers ply from Shanghae to Hankow, in the interior of the great lea market, up the river Yang-Tze-Kiang, meaning Son of the Ocean. Hon. Mr. Burangame, who has the confidence of the Chinese government, a wonder not recorded in history, the possession of several naval stations in these Islands, the concession of stations in all the Chinese ports open to foreign coamerce—all this will aid in giving to the great republic the position site merits in those distant regions.

The Anglo-Indian empire has suffered terrible convulsions, yet it exists contrary to the will of the natives, who detest the English and would like to change masters at any cost. One old, wise and educated Brahmin fakir in Benares said to me, "We ludians have no love or respect for the English. In the two hundred years they have held our country we have taught us the perfection of crucit tion. Yes, the white civilized English have far sur-passed us poor black Indians in barbarism and crueity. The assassination of Tippo Saib at Sering-apatam, the massacres of Delhi, Oide, Cawnpore, Attahabad, will never be forgotten by us Indians." If Eussia were to undertake a bold invasion from

Attaliabad, will never be forgotten by us Indians."

If Russia were to undertake a bold invasion from Bokhara through Afgannistan and Beloochistan she would have the immediate sympathy of all India, and this vast empire, from the Persian gulf west to Singapore east, from Madras south to Punjab north, would assume a sudden commotion and the sanguinary drama of 1856 would be repeated, and England would be punished where she sinned and would pay dearly for aer crimes in exciting robellons in other countries; and if America Joined these two could divide the property of the decrepit Anglo-indian empire between them. The Russians would own the land, their soldier, would assist to calityate it, and the Americans would be the satiors, manfacturers, importers, exporters and bankers of that grand bazaar of trade called India, where the English amassed fabulous fortunes, especially in the times of the East india Company.

All that I have here said is possible and probable, and if your Excollency will take into serious consideration my proposition by the purchase of my island and establishing relations with the several rajahs mentioned, securing territorial grants, you will be taxing the first step to the glorious and important position Americans are destined to hold in Asia.

Moreno is a flue looking Italian, of whose life and adventures I may give you further details in a future letter.

seventures I may give you further details in a future letter.

Secretary Seward is said to be very favorable to this new purchase, and the American people therefore need not be surprised to hear some day not distant of the consummation of a new and profitable bargain in the real estate line.

Secretary Seward arrived in Auburn last evening. The wires of the Western Union Telegraph over th Patapsco river, at the Relay House, Maryland, which

paired and are now in complete working order.

Three bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie burned on Tuesday night. The burning of these bridges are thought to be the work of incendiaries. The saw mill of Messrs. Hill, Lemmon & Co., at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on mill and machinery \$45,000; Insured for \$20,000.

The caulkers' strike in Boston ended yesterday. The shipowners having submitted to their demands the workmen resumed labor.

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., states the five spans of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th Instant have been rebuilt and trains commenced crossing on Tuesday afternoon.

The republicans of the Fifth Congressional district of the State of Michigan yesterday nominated as their candidate for Congress O. O. Conger, of Port

Thirty-two pounds instead of thirty-five are to constitute a bushel of oats in St. Louis in future. constitute a bushel of oats in St. Louis in future.

The Bellows Falls Hotel, Wood's block, King's building and a harness shop in Bellows Falls, Vt., were destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Republican Convention at Newark, Ohio, yesterday, nominated Mr. Charles Cooper as the workingmen's candidate to represent the Thirteenth Ohio district in Congress. The name of Columbus Delano was presented, but was withdrawn.

At Marrietta, Ohio, yesterday, the Democratic Convention nominated Hon. Alianton D. Follet as the representative of the Fifteenth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention at Cambridge, Ohio has nominated Josiah M. Estess, of Harrison county as the candidate from the Sixteenth Ohio district. as the candidate from the Sixteenth Ohio district.

The steamer General Buell left Louisville last evening having on board the two Reno brothers, charged
with compilcity in the recent express robbery.
Their destination is Lexington jail, Scott county,
Ind.

Their destination is Leanington jan.

Ind.

Francis Rodman, Secretary of State of Missouri, has sued the Republican, of St. Louis, for the publication of a libeious article on the 19th inst., in which it was stated Rodman and some associates went through the mock ceremony of the Lord's Supper in a saloon in Jefferson City, Rodman performing the ministerial functions, and the emblems being lawer ministerial functions, and the emblems being lawer.

YACHTING.

The Yachts Mattle and Martha-Their Third Race-An Unfortunate Accident-Parting of the Martha's Jib-The Mattle the Victor.

The vicinity of the Brooklyn Yacht Club house esterday morning was the scene of unusual interest. Gowanus bay never appeared more beautiful as the white sails and club signals of a score of vachts were added to the charming picture made up by a mellow sunlight, a merry breeze and club houses uniquely ecorated with a profusion of flags.

well known what an honorable rivalry exists be-tween their owners. The Martha yesterday had crew of ten men and was fitted with the same sails as on her previous race, except a slight alteration to her jib—which, by the way, caused her defeat. She was sailed by Captain David Snediker.

The Mattle was fitted as before and had a crew of nine men, under the command of Captain Joseph Ellsworth.

Sufficient has been said of these boats, and it is

Ellsworth.

The course was from a stakeboat off the club house to a stakeboat off Conev Island Point, thence to Buoy No. 9, turning them as agreeable, and thence home. The judges selected were:—Mr. William Jones for the Mattle and Mr. D. P. Fish on behalf of the Martha.

Unpleasant delay attended the preliminaries, but all was finally satisfactorily arranged, and sur-

Yesterday morning the schooner-rigged yacht Sappho, the property of the brothers Cornelius and Richard Poilton, left her moorings at her owners' wharf, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, and started for the lower pay on an intended voyage to Cowes,

The vessel was towed down opposite quarantine landing, Staten Island, where the hawser was cast off, and setting sail, with the tug in company, she passed at a good rate of speed down toward passed at a good rate of speed down toward Port Monmouth. The Sappho had on board a numerous party of friends of the owners and officers, including a number of ladies. Arrived at the Horseshoe, the tug ran along-side and the ladies were transferred to the latter vessel, as it was believed that it might be more difficult to transfer them outside the Hook, where the sea was heavier. Crowding on more canvas the gallant yucht headed for the point of the Hook, which she rounded in splendid style. Here the wind was considered unfavorable for an immediate start for Engrand, and as pinel boat No. 6 came along a pretty dash of sailing between the two vessels was mangurated, resulting in the Sappho sailing around the former vessel and returning within the Horseshoe, where sne cast anchor to await a favorable wind. It was announced as the intention that she should sail last night or early this morning.

It may not be improper to state that the Sapphogoes to England to look for a purchaser, her owners, who are also her builders, being desirous of disposing of her. A gentleman named Douglas, who formed one of the company on board yesterday, has been for some time negotiating wit ha view of purchasing the vessel, and on the trip yesterday was still undecided as to whether he would take her or not, though it was believed, when the tug and the yacht parted company, at about tour o'clock in the afternoon, that the transaction would be completed, as there was then but a silght difference regarding the amount of the purchase money. Of course in the event of this sale being effected she will not go to Cowes, at least for the prechase money. Of course in the event of this sale being effected she will not go to Cowes, at least for the prechase money. Of course in the event of this sale being effected she will not go to Cowes, at least for the prechase money. Of course in the event of this sale being effected she will not go to Cowes, at least for the prechase money. The sappho on deack, 25 feet s inches beam, 11 feet deep and of 309 Port Monmouth. The Sappho had on board

For the intended trip sale is under command of Captain P. P. Baldwin, sattling master Chas. Bunker, first officer Mr. Speight, and has a crew of eight sea-men, a cook and a sieward. She will carry also, as passengers, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the captain; her sister. Miss Moodie; Lorenzo B. Hyatt and William

Vachting Notes. There will be a large dinner at the club house, at Clifton, Staten Island, to-day, The yacht Sylvia lies at anchor off the club house

at Clifton, Staten Tsland.

ound west, but falling in with good company while in the Sound she returned to New London during the afternoon. Great preparations are being made for th cruise of the New York Yacht Squadron, which will rendezvous at Gien Cove on the 8th of August. Sev-

The Halcyon left New London yesterday morning

remarked to the cover of the state of August. Seventeen yachts are aiready entered and three bands of music have been engaged. Hops, fireworks and clambukes are only a few or the enjoyments promised. The owner of the Mystery is ready to match his yacht (owners to sail their own boats) against any yacht in the fleet to Cape May and back, to sail according to the rules of the Jockey Club and not otherwise. wise.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club had a grand triumphal procession into the beautiful harbor at New London yesterday afternoon. The Whitewing, Mystic and Lois entered first, followed by a number of other yachts, with the skittish Haleyon acting as a guard of honor. Rare sport is anticipated in that quarter by the lovers of "sait sea breezes" during the next few days.

RUMORED EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—The Mexican Consul, Mr. Ramon Diaz, has written a letter to General Buchanan stating that he has been reliably informed that a large number of men, with their officers, left the city this morning via the Opelousas Railroad, ostensibly to work upon some road, but really naving for their objective point the republic of Mexico, which they meditate invading with hostile intentions. The Consul further states that this force is part of a large expedition which is rapidly organizing in the United States for the purpose of invading Mexico and asks the General to telegraph orders to the commanding officer in Texas to stop the party. Either there is an extensive and wonderfully secret organization in this country for the purpose of rovolutionizing the quiet and peaceful republic of Mexico or the mind of the Mexican Consul is tormented by fears which, like the ghost of Banqoo, will not down at his bidding.—New Orleans Picayune, July 25.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Lotion" Removes FRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIP-ELAS, 40

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Soap" Possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lotion." 25 cents a cake. It will not chap the skin; it is invaluable for the TOLLET, BATH and NURSERY.

A .- Volcanic Medicines which Conva constitution. The mild, southing and painless operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is exactly what is required, and will speedily cure the most chronic cases. Sold by all druggists.

A .- Jeffers Offers Extraordinary Har-in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and JFFERS, 1.136 and 1.138 Broadway, opposite St. Hoffman and Fifth Avenue hotels.

Butchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the cord. The only perfect Dye; narmicas, reliable, instanta-

Circulars of Every Description and Notices to attend meetings printed in the neatest possible manner, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent less than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPULITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, W Nassau street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye. The Best Ever manufactured. Wholesale and retail; also applied at No. 5 Astor House. Maturibution.

Keep Cool.—The Absolute Necessity for keeping the head cool during this terrid season should never be lost sight of. But, while seeking a light Hat, it is not necessary to choose a shapeless one, and that particularly when KKOX's establishment, at 212 Broadway, is open to all corners. His articles are marvels of taste, lightness and during the state of the state of

Wign Toupees and Ornamental Hair. Bost